

Under Foreign Secretary Zimmerman for Germany's diplomatic defeat.

The Berlin military authorities stationed a guard about the Hungarian Legation, but there were no hostile demonstrations. A Berlin crowd vented its wrath against Italy for declaring war against Germany yesterday by stoning the Italian Embassy until police reserves arrived. Thus far no serious trouble has occurred.

Rumania entered the war at almost the same hour that Italy declared war on Germany. The two events add close connection. It is believed here, since Rumania and Italy had acted in concert in other Balkan matters and were understood to have agreed more than a year ago to join the allies at the same time.

News of the allied diplomatic victory at Bucharest was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm in London. Everywhere the view was taken that Rumania's entrance into the war means the speedy elimination of both Austria and Bulgaria from the conflict.

Squeezed between the victorious Russian and Italian armies, the Austrians now find themselves forced to defend their eastern border from attack at a moment when they lack men for the Russian and Italian fronts. Allied military experts are confident that Germany will be unable to send any reinforcements to the aid of the hard-pressed Austrians, without inviting disaster on both sides of the Russian and Anglo-French fronts.

Some critics see as a result of Rumania's action the cutting off of Bulgaria and Turkey from communication with their Austro-German allies and their surrender under economic and military pressure before the end of the present year.

RUMANIA'S ENTRANCE WILL HAVE NO EFFECT ON WAR, SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Rumania declared war on Austria-Hungary on Sunday evening. It is stated officially here.

Rumania's decision to enter the war was reached at a meeting of the Crown Council held at Bucharest yesterday morning.

The Wolff Agency announces that the German Federal Council was convoked immediately after the decision became known.

Rumania's entrance into the war on the side of the allies will prolong the struggle, but will not change the result.

This was the opinion expressed by leading German diplomats, financiers and men from all walks of life to-day. The news of Rumania's declaration was received with outward calm.

Prince von Hohenlohe conferred with Foreign Office officials early this morning regarding the new turn of affairs in the Balkans.

Italy's declaration of war against Germany will have no influence at all upon the military situation, German military critics declared to-day.

They dismissed Italy's action lightly, pointing out that Gen. Cadorna has been unable to make important progress in fifteen months fighting against the Austrians and that he will scarcely have any more success if he sends troops to other fronts to oppose the Germans.

"An empty gesture," was the Morgenpost's characterization of Italy's action. The Kreuz Zeitung suggested that "—and forced Italy to declare war by exerting financial pressure upon her."

PANIC IN KAVALA AS REFUGEES FLEE BEFORE BULGARIANS

KAVALA, Greece, Aug. 28.—The effect of the Bulgarian occupation of Doxato has been prodigious. Kavala is the theatre of amazing scenes of disorder. Thousands of refugees are pouring into this port from the hinterland and crowding the steep, narrow streets until they are impassable. The streets are littered with every kind of household goods, flung away by the owners, fleeing before the advancing Bulgarians as before the plague.

These goods were abandoned by the fugitives upon their discovery that means of escape from the city by sea transport are inadequate. Small boats, dangerously overloaded with women and children, are rowing aimlessly about the harbor, their occupants seeking asylum aboard any vessel regardless of its destination or the price of passage. Complete panic prevails.

ECZEMA POSLAM

acutely distressing and persistently stubborn, is treated most effectively with

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

OLD CROW RYE
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

POWERS WHICH ARE NOW ENGAGED IN THE GREAT WAR OF THE WORLD

July 28, 1914.—Germany declared war on Serbia.
Aug. 1.—Germany declared war on Russia.
Aug. 3.—Germany declared war on France.
Aug. 4.—Germany declared war on Belgium.
Aug. 5.—England declared war on Germany.
Aug. 6.—Austria declared war on Russia.
Aug. 7.—Montenegro declared war on Austria.
Aug. 10.—France declared war on Austria.
Aug. 12.—Montenegro declared war on Germany.
Aug. 12.—England declared war on Germany.
Aug. 15.—San Marino declared war on Germany and Austria.
Aug. 23.—Japan declared war on Germany.
Aug. 25.—Portugal declared war on Germany.
Aug. 26.—Greece declared war on Germany.
Nov. 5.—England declared war on Turkey.
Aug. 27, 1916.—Rumania declared war on Germany.

ALLIES RETREATING BEFORE BULGARS, BERLIN REPORTS

Anglo-French Troops Said to Be Evacuating All North-eastern Macedonia.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Anglo-French troops are evacuating all North-eastern Macedonia before the Bulgarian advance, according to Sofia despatches to-day.

A Bulgarian force which reached the Aegean Sea is driving the British back upon their base at the head of the Gulf of Orfani. Important fighting is expected to develop around strongly fortified Allied positions there.

The Bulgarians are extending their positions in Macedonia and North-western Greece, despite Serbian resistance.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Artillery fighting is in progress along the Macedonian front, but no infantry actions of importance are under way, so far as is indicated by to-day's official account of the operations on this front. The announcement follows:

"On our Dorian front our artillery silenced the enemy's guns which were bombarding our positions."

"On the Struma front the Bulgarians shelled Meleik, and we dispersed an enemy working party northeast of Komarjani."

ITALY DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY FOR AID TO AUSTRIA

ROME, Aug. 28.—Italy declared war on Germany because Germany sent both land and sea forces to the aid of Austria, enabling her to concentrate her maximum effort against Italy, said an official statement issued here to-day.

A similar statement was forwarded to the German Foreign Office through the Swiss Government, setting forth the reason for the declaration of war yesterday.

Excepting the capture of Gorizia, no event of several months has so stirred the Italian public as the news of Italy's challenge to the Kaiser. Newspaper extras flooded the word to the Sunday holiday crowds and an enormous crowd gathered in Piazza Colonna.

A great procession formed and paraded through the principal streets, shouting "Down with Germany!" and "Long Live the Allies!" until midnight the crowds swung through the streets, singing the national air.

The declaration of war against Germany followed by but a few hours a royal decree conferring the historic Palazzo di Venezia, which for centuries had constituted virtually an Austrian province in the heart of Rome.

The Palazzo, a square of land with two ancient palaces, was the property of the Popes, but in 1560 was presented to the Republic of Venice by Pope Pius V. It later came into the possession of Austria and was the home of the Austrian Embassy. The Embassy documents were sent to the Vatican for safe keeping.

GERMANS STILL STRIKE NORTHEAST OF VERDUN, REPULSED, SAYS PARIS

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Several German attacks against the village of Fleury, on the northeastern front of Verdun, were repulsed in last night's fighting, it was officially announced to-day.

No important operations occurred elsewhere on the western front.

Hotel Man's Wife Burned to Death. MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The New Western Hotel at Santa Clara, near here, was destroyed by fire early to-day.

The man killed, his wife and three children, were burned to death. Her husband was probably fatally injured. The man who was killed had attempted to enter a detached cook house to obtain food, only to find guards concealed there. He ran when ordered to surrender, it was said, and was shot through the head.

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GERMAN ATTACKS ON RUSSIAN FRONT IN NORTH FAILED

Czar's Troops Make Further Advance in Region of the Dniester.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—(via London).—Attacks made by German troops at two points on the northern part of the Russian front, near Kolycheva Lake and south of the Haranovich-Luninets Railroad, were repulsed, the War Office announced to-day. In Galicia, north of Mariampol, the Russians captured a wooden position. The announcement follows:

"On Saturday in the region north of Kolycheva Lake enemy columns attempted to launch an attack, but owing to our artillery fire they were compelled to return to their trenches."

"On the River Shara, south of the Haranovich-Luninets Railroad, the Germans with a force of about two battalions launched an attack on our advanced posts which were occupying trenches on the western bank of the river. The enemy forces were repulsed."

"On the Stokhod, south of the little town of Stokhod, our scouting patrols surrounded an Austrian field post, part of which was captured."

"In the region of the Dniester north of Mariampol our troops captured, in an engagement, the wood east of the village of Deliev, where they consolidated themselves. In this operation we took prisoner one officer and thirty-seven men. We captured two machine guns."

TURKS MOVE TO FLANK RUSSIANS HELD UP. WASHINGTON HEARS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Turkish drive toward Persia, aimed apparently to outflank the Russian armies operating in Armenia, is reported in despatches received here to-day to have been held up by heavy Russian reinforcements in Teheran.

The foreign legations in Teheran, though still disturbed, have not yet fled from the city. This report, taken in conjunction with the recent Russian successes at Bitlis and Mush, is interpreted as removing the danger either of a Turkish outflanking movement against Russian or of an invasion of Persia.

The Federal Trade Commission, has come an intimation that a general strike may be averted.

Secretary Lane, who has been working on the problem since it was put in his hands by the President last night, and the chief clerk of the Interstate Commerce Commission were in constant touch with the negotiations by telephone.

Judge Chambers said every law, every possibility of legislation and of drastic actions had been thrashed out and he firmly believed the strike could be averted. Senator Newlands would not go so far, saying only he hoped the consultation would be satisfactory.

The situation was viewed by many as the most perilous since the negotiations began two weeks ago.

The 440 brotherhood chairmen, after a meeting in which they gave full authority to their four presidents to act for them, went out of town, bag and baggage, leaving behind a few aides. They took with them full instructions as to how to act in case of a strike, down to the "code word" which is to mean quit.

Garretson, Stone, Carter and Lee will stay here until the President has told them he can do no more. Garretson has been appointed chief executive of the strike and will have his headquarters in New York.

WILL GIVE FAIR WARNING, SAYS GARRETSON.

Garretson, spokesman for the four Brotherhoods, at the request of The Evening World, cleared up to-day some doubtful points in the situation.

"Do I expect a strike?" he shot back in answer to an inquiry. "Well, it looks now as if the other side is determined to go to the bat. I believe they are sincere about it. We also are sincere about going to the bat if we get a chance. We are not afraid. But neither are we going at this thing half-cooked. We are going to give fair warning."

"We are going to wait until every effort to bring about a peaceful settlement has been exhausted, then look for quick and effective action. We don't need any more power than we have to put the machinery in motion."

"One word now is sufficient to bring immediate suspension. Also let me make this clear once more. The President never made any suggestion to us that he wanted the eight-hour day extended modified. We don't look for Mr. Wilson trading horses in the middle of the street. What can he do? The President's power is corrective and legislative. We haven't lost faith in Wilson's ability to make good."

The Brotherhood, it is recalled now, pursued exactly the same tactics in 1914 in the Western railroad fight. At the most critical stage they sent the Chairman home, and when there were hints thrown out about modifications the chiefs threw up their hands and said:

"It can't be done; the men have gone home and we are without authority."

ANSWERS STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT REA.

The President said it squarely up to the roads involved and brought about a settlement. The roads may not such tactics will succeed this time. Garretson gave out the following answer to President Rea of the Pennsylvania:

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Woman Who Shot and Killed Captain of Georgia National Guard



MRS. H. C. ADAMS
PHOTOGRAPHED
UNDER ARREST

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28.—Mrs. H. C. Adams of this city, who shot and killed Capt. E. J. Sprattling of the Georgia National Guard at the State mobilization camp last Friday, renewed to-day her statement that she had been insulted in his office by her victim, who was a doctor in private life, and of whom she was a patient. Public opinion is fairly divided as to whether the officer was guilty or the woman is suffering from a nervous hallucination.

WILSON OFFERS YEAR'S TIME TO PUT 8-HOUR DAY INTO EFFECT

(Continued from First Page.)

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CAPT. E. J. SPRATTLING

uel Roa, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which he is quoted as announcing, "that rather than give up arbitration, the executives regarded it as better to face a strike."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company absolutely owns and controls the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad Company, the Wheeling Terminal Railroad Company, the Ohio River and Western Railway Company, the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railway Company, and in conjunction with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, owns 50 per cent. of the stock of the Toledo, Peoria and Western.

"As the controller of those five roads they absolutely refuse to allow them to be represented by the conference committee of the railways in the face of repeated requests therefor, and if arbitration was agreed upon they would be nothing to arbitrate upon these roads, for the simple reason that the number of men employed upon each of these properties is so small that they do not constitute the company's main force."

"The Pennsylvania Railroad toward its shippers in their effort to organize two years since, and how many millions did the company spend to defeat organization and deny arbitration? Is consistency a jewel?"

UNIONS HAVE FUND OF FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Among \$15,000,000, equally divided among the four unions, is ready for distribution among the men should they need strike relief. It is to be distributed in portions of \$40 a month among the 100,000 men who would be involved. How long it would last is problematical, for relief might start with the opening of the strike or might be delayed until later.

As the Brotherhood men view it, their war chest probably would not be touched in the forthcoming strike, for they believe it would be so brief that the men would not feel the pinch of unemployment.

This great war fund has been gathered through weekly contributions covering a long space of time. The assessment varies according to the members' earnings, but the total sum is \$15,000,000.

W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen to-day issued a statement declaring the Brotherhood had no intention of striking until the last day of the year.

"It seems evident," the statement said, "from press reports this morning that the railway companies represented here are determined to force a strike rather than accept the compromise settlement offered by President Wilson."

"The organizations refuse positively to arbitrate the question of an eight-hour day because we now have an eight-hour day in effect in many of the Southern and Southwestern roads and do not propose to arbitrate whether we shall retain something that we had for years and that we secured peacefully."

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COCAINE PEDDLED OUT IN STREET FROM CART, DETECTIVES CHARGE

Court Holds Three "Junkmen"—Sends Two Drug Victims to Hospital.

"A narcotic matinee" was Magistrate Mendenhall's characterization of to-day's session of his West Side Court. It followed a disclosure of a new method of what Detectives Judge, Graham, Ebb and Mamon told the court was cocaine.

The detectives were keeping an eye on the neighborhood about Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street when a girl who was passing said to the man with her: "They're late to-day, but I guess they'll be along pretty soon."

"They" materialized a few minutes later as three men in a junk dealer's cart, bells and all. As soon as it came to a stop it was surrounded, the detectives told the court, by a score of eager customers purchasing white powder in cigarette boxes.

The three "peddlers," Edward Macchia of No. 635 West Fifty-ninth Street, John Tierney of No. 477 Tenth Avenue, and John Melonis, whose address was only "Tenth Avenue," were arrested and held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

No sooner had their cases been disposed of than a young man hurried into court and begged Magistrate Mendenhall to send him away. He said the city was being cleaned up and he couldn't get any "coke." He was sent to Bellevue, his name being withheld.

Five minutes after he left court a second young man came hastily in with the same plea and explanation. He, too, was sent to the hospital.

Frieda Paul of No. 315 West Forty-second Street, said to be the wife of Sam Paul, one of the prominent figures in the Rosenthal case, was next arraigned, charged with having had heroin in her possession when Detective Judge sent to her some drug boxes of coke out of the window. She was held in \$1,500 bail.

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SAYS THE ALLIES LOSE 40,000 MEN A WEEK

Ex-U. S. Attorney General Beck, Back From Europe, Gives Figures. He Claims Are Authoritative.

Since the beginning